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JAMES CORDON BEAUEYS. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- Ros Boy. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery - LUCRETIA BORGIA-FOUR

METROPOLITAN THEATRE Cate Burion's).-Husch

WALLACK'S THEATRE Broadway, - Morning Call-

LAURA KKRRE'S THEATRE, No. 534 Broadway.—MID BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.-After BOOD-FONS OF THE REPURISC-HAPPY MAS. Evening-JESSIE VERE-THE HAPPY MAN.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 565 Broadway-BRYANIS MINSTRELS, MECHANICS HALL, 477 Bross

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 13, 1859.

By the arrival of the Tennessee at New Orleans we have advices from the city of Mexico to the 1st and from Vera Cruz to the 8th inst. The news is important. At the capital anarchy prevailed, and a movement to reinstate Zuloava in the Presidency was daily expected. Miramon and the priests were endeavoring to raise a considerable loan on pledge of the church property, but with not the remotest chance of success. General Robles was at Jalapa, surrounded by the troops of Ampudia, Llave and Traconis-all waiting, it is reported, for some new turn of affairs. Private accounts received at Washington yesterday represent the prospects for the liberals taking the capital as very encouraging.

The effects of the war news continued to be developed in our commercial and financial movements yesterday. The cotton market, without further depression of importance was unsetled and sales were confined to about 400 bales from store. The wildness manifested by dealers and speculators in flour continued, and State and Western brands advanced from 25c. a 30c., and even more in some cases. The advance in South ern flour reached from 20c. to 40c. per barrel. The sales of all kinds embraced about 31,000 barrels, included in which were 3,500 Southern. Wheat was again in good demand and active, with a good milling request, closing at an advance of 5c. to 7c. per bushel. Corn was firmer, with fair sales. Pork was excited, with free sales of new mess at \$17 a \$17 50, thin do. at \$16 50 a \$17, and prime at \$13 75 a \$14; and a sale of mess deliverable in June, seller's option, was made a \$17 50. Beef took a decided jump, especially for repacked, prime mess and India, which were sold freely at higher prices. Lard was also firmer. Sugarwere steady, with sales of 600 a 700 hhds. at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm, with sales of 2,200 bags Rio at private terms, and 100 mats Java at 15c. Freight engagements were me derate, and rates without change of moment. Tea continued steady, and at the late auction sale, chiefly greens, prices were sustained, though they closed with less spirit. Sales of colongs, good to fine, were reported at 45c, a 572c.

No saltpetre was on sale in this market yesterday, and the supplies in Boston had been withdrawn. The last sale of crude was made at 83c .- now held higher. Thee stock in first hands on the 1st of May embraced about 21,000 bags, against 28,677 at the same time last year, and the deliveries since the 1st of January have been 27,000, against 30,000 last year. As saltpetre (nitrate of potash) can be manufactured from nitrate of soda. and the English government prohibited the exportation of the former from Calcutta during the Crimean war, large supplies of the latter were ob tained at Iquiqui, in Peru, or the Pacific-consider able quantities of which were brought to New York. This article has taken a start with saltpetre within a few days. Sales of 5,000 bags have changed hands at an advance on previous rates; 500 do more sold, to arrive, at 4c., six months; and 3,300 do., in Baltimore, on speculation and on private terms.

Owing to the advance of grain, whiskey has within a few days, advanced from 4 to 5 cents per gallon, having closed yesterday at 30 cents. Rum has, with other cheap spirits, participated in the advance, and clayed Cuba molasses, largely employed in its distillation, advanced yesterday from to 3 cents per gallon. Rice has also advanced, war feeling and increased export de mand. The sales yesterday reached 1,100 a 1,200 casks at 34c. a 5c., the latter figure for prime.

There was considerable excitement in Wall street yesterday, and stocks again suffered a further de preciation. Several failures occurred among the stock brokers, the most important being the house We have dates from Havana to the 10th inst.

but they furnish no news of general interest. Sugar was dull and declining in price.

We publish to-day correspondence from Utah up to the 16th ultimo. The Mormons and Gentiles were peaceable, but expecting interesting times. The minutes of the annual Conference of the Saints exhibit the same life and order of former days. During the anniversaries in this city something might be done to send a battalion of missionaries to

convert Brigham and the Apostos.

We again devote a large portion of our space to reports of the proceedings of the anniversary meetings. Full accedings of the anniversary of the Ameican Home Missionary Society, the Nadeformatory Convention, the American tist Mariners' Society, the Young Men's Christian Union, the American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews, the Associated Alumn of Union Theological Seminary, the African Civilization Society, the American Congregational Union, the American Bible Society, the American and Foreign Bible Society, the Boston American Tract Society, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, the Five Points House of Industry, the American Tem-perance Union, and the National Woman's Rights

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yes terday the Mayor sent in the nomination of Dennis Carolin for the office of City Inspector. The com munication was forthwith returned to the Mayor, A resolution was adopted inquiring of the Street Commissioner the causes of the delay in the completion of the Battery enlargement. Several other subjects of public interest came before the Board

as will be seen by our report of the proceedings. The Board of Councilmen were in session las evening, but their proceedings were devoid of in-An unusually large number of reports, t cating o, online matters, were presented and laid over for future action. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in appropriating \$380,000 for the Central Park.

Our colored population bid fair to rival the white folks and upper tendom, particularly in their desire for other people's wives. The Rev. Mr. Tillman (colored elergyman) sued for and obtained a divorce from his Mary Anne, for promiscuous illicit indulgences, for a series of years past, with the Rev. Mr. Cato (colored divine) and other gentlemen of the same hue. One white man was included in the amorous category, but he came forward and denied the soft impeachment under oath.

The Count Joannes, alias George Jones, appears in our law courts as a plaintiff against a Sunday paper in an action for libel.

The ship William Tapscott arrived at this port yesterday, with 726 Mormon emigrant passengers. The Quarantine Commissioners have purcha the old steamship Falcon, and are fitting her up as a floating hospital for yellow fever patients and persons afflicted with other infectious diseases. She will be got in readiness with all possible des patch and anchored in the lower bay.

The Presidential Question-The Political

Parties and Issues of the Day. The domestic agitation of our political affairs has degenerated into the jabber and jargon of Babel, a confusion of tongues which nobody can unravel, and concerning which the great bulk of the American people appear now to be utterly indifferent. While our democratic organs are discussing, North and South, East and West, the knotty abstractions of Congressional sovereignty, Supreme Court sovereignty, popular sovereignty and squatter sovereignty in the Territories, over the subject of slavery, and while thus the democratic party is cut up into squabbling factions, the great Northern republican party, on the broad and general issue of hostility to slavery, are confidently preparing for the fight.

At the same time there is, North and South, the greatest abundance of floating materials for the organization of a powerful third party for the Presidency, for the possession of which both the republicans and the democracy are plotting and counterplotting. We have seen enough, however, to know that a coalition between the Northern republicans and the Southern elements of the opposition in 1860 is entirely out of the question, and that the fusion of the Southern opposition with the democracy is equally impossible. Here, then, in the opposition party of the South we have the nucleus of an inevitable third party in the Presidential contest; but as yet we cannot determine whether this third party will be confined to the Southern States, or extended into the broad proportions of a national organization.

Within a week or so the Virginia State election, for Governor, Legislature and members of Congress, will come off. The opposition there disbanded with the election of Mr. Buchanan reorganized a few months ago upon the general principles of the old whig party, in view of the Presidential contest; and they have been making a considerable noise over the chances of defeating the democracy even in this preliminary battle. But of late they have resorted to such frivolous and triffing expedients of electioneer ing, and to such vain devices for cutting out th democracy on the Southern side of the nigger question, that we have ceased to count upon a political revolution in the Old Dominion during the present spring. Indeed, from the significant fact that not only in Virginia, but also in Kentucky and Tennessee, the opposition are driven to the miserable expedient of shouting "nigger, nigger, nigger," louder than the democracy, we must conclude that the "nigger" is the only existing political issue in the South of any vitality

It would thus appear that as the Southern op position have undertaken the task of cutting out the Southern democracy as the defenders of slavery, there will be no room for a fusion of the old line whigs and Americans of the South with their anxious brethren of the North in 1860. Certainly, from the straits to which the opposition of the South are now driven upon the slavery question, it will be utterly impossible to patch up any compromise platform upon which they may fuse with the republicans for the Presidency.

"Where, then"-may the Southern opposition party ask, as Mr. Webster inquired when left alone with the administration of John Tyler-"Where, then, are we to go?" Their only alternative will be to fall back upon something like the Fillmore movement of 1856, leaving out the dark lantern and the bigotries and mummeries of Know Nothingism. But the profitless battle of 1856 will have left its discouragements behind to this third party. We see that these discouragements are operating now in the desperate appeals of these Americans and old line whigs, North and South, for a door by which they can enter the republican camp. Let them make up their minds that no such door will be opened; for the republican managers are resolved not to hazard the ground they occupy in the North for that sort of support in the South which cannot promise them a single Southern

Such, from the present appearances of our political parties, will be the shaping of the battle in 1860-a more sharply defined sectional contest upon slavery between the republicans and the democracy than that of 1856. With the repudiation of Seward, and the nomination of some such Western man as Chase, of Ohio, the chances of a republican victory will also be greater, if we may judge from the present dislocations, divisions and squabbles among the democracy. Thus, in 1860, the democracy may fall through at Charleston as they fell through at Baltimore in 1848, r. pon the slavery question. But in the long intraval of a year which lies between this present time and the Charleston Convention there may be a wonderful revolution in the position, prospects and relative strength of our political parties, and all our calculations of to-day may thus become as obsolete in reference to the succession as the predictions of ten years

We know not how we may be affected commercially or politically by this impending European war, but we do know that it has become the absorbing subject of public attention in this country, as in the rest of the civitzed world. A dead calm in reference to the parties, factions. schemes and plots for the next Presidency has thus suddenly fallen upon the public mind. In the meantime the revived and still increasing financial and commercial prosperity of the country is filling up the public treasury, and giving abundant employment in all our agricultural, manufacturing and commercial operations. Kansas is out of the way, the Utah trouble will probably trouble us no more. The settlement of the affairs of Central America, Cuba and Mexico upon a solid American basis are now within the easy reach of our government. The administration of Mr. Buchanan stands firm, and is gaining ground every day. It has weathered the rough

fear, but everything to hope for, from the party and the country. May we not, then, all these things considered discover, with the advent of the year 1860, that the present divisions of parties and sections upon the remains of the Kaasas nigger agitation have ceased to exist; that a new order of things and reconstruction of parties is at hand, and that the democracy, reorganized upon the basis of the satisfactory and popular administration of Mr. Buchanan, have again the Presidency at their command. Are we not in the midst of an epoch

expect to escape? England's Position in the Present Contest-Coburg Intrigues, and the Example of James II.

of the most momentous and comprehensive

political changes and reconstructions, and can we

A wise policy at the present juncture of affairs in Europe will keep England out of all entangling alliances with the continental Powers, and lead her to tread alone the true path of greatness.

In whatever way we contemplate her position, we can but see that she is not a continental Power, and is in no way called upon to imbrue er hands or pour out her treasure in the present strife. It is the admitted principle of her political existence that the Hanoverian dynasty reigns for the good of the people of England, and not for the benefit of the house of Hanover or the family of Coburg. The English people have neither sympathies nor interests with the rotten remnants of the old feudal system that still stains the face of Europe. They have neither love nor craving for the oligarchical and ecclesiastical systems that still enchain the energies of the continental nations. Their true sympathies and their real interests link them with the free nations beyond the seas that have sprung from their loins, and those younger members of the republic of trade whose growing wants lead them to quaff at the fountains of her industry In fact, England is an interoceanic Power, and not a continental one.

In the present strife that agitates Europe she can gain nothing by taking part in it, nor can she lose, whatever result betide. France and Russia, whose modern political systems are so essentially different from the Charlemagnian scheme of government, have embarked in the conflict for the purpose of assimilating the governments of Europe to their own. In order to ucceed, they must avail themselves of and elevate the popular element; and in doing this they deprive themselves, in no small degree, of that power for evil which a concentrated despotism wields. The conflict of to-day may be confined to Italy; an Italian nation may be created by the force of Napoleon's will; but the moment the elements of popular discontent which now exist in Italy, and which give him the power to tear down there the old feudal and ecclesiastical tyrannies, are removed, his empire assumes a new character and becomes subject to new laws. Bytension and diffusion will have weakened his centralizing force, while the popular exigencies ostered by him cannot be ignored or set aside. He must modify his system so as to comply with them, or other Powers will avail themselves of the hopes he has created to overthrow him, as did the allied sovereigns of Europe to overthrow his predecessor. It was only by promising constitutional government and reforms that the old dynasties were able to rouse the people against the first Napoleon. Those promises are still unfulfilled, except where they have been compelled in part by the terrors of 1848.

There is a party in England that still clings to the remnants of the feudal system, and which would gladly re-establish there the policy of George III. and William Pitt. It sympathizes with Austria and the priest-ridden tyrannies of Italy. It would again install the old plans of European coalitions and British subsidies to save the rotten thrones. It would wring millions of money out of the British people by taxes on every conceivable thing, to be squandered in saving corrupt dynasties and selfish crowns from the wrath of the centinental nations. This party is to day in possession of the cabinet, the palace, and even the throne of England. Coburg intrate every court in Europe. They have led the British government into numberless follies in the recent negotiations; they have cooled the friendv sentiment between it and France; they have owered the prestige and moral influence of the national power abroad; and they have striven to defeat the aspirations of the popular heart at home. We shall not be surprised to learn that, in order to carry out their selfish aims, they have gone or will go still further in their unrighteous labors.

It is well known that Nicholas II. proposed to England a division of the effects of the man"—Turkey—giving Egypt to England, Constantinople to Russia, and dividing the empire of Asia between them. England refused this because it was full of injustice and fraught with danger to her. The great point of the Coburg intrigues will now be to break up the Russo-French alliance; and in order to do this they are very capable of making to Russia the offer which England has before so scornfully rejected. This would bring England again into the European conflict, and besides forcing her to accept what was and is so full of danger to her empire in the East, would lay upon the already well burthened shoulders of her people another mountain of many millioned debt. There are not wanting liberal and right minded men in England who perceive the full extent of the dangers to which these Coburg intriguers subject her; and it would not be at all surprising to see, if they undertake to make England again to pay the cost in blood and treasure of rivetting the chains of the nations of Europe, a popular effervescence that would drive Prince Albert from the land, and herhaps even the Queen from the throne, placing the Prince of Wales upon it, as uid the English people in the case of James II. and his daughter Anne.

MUSIC IN THE METROPOLIS.—The particular attention that has been paid during the last twenty years to the musical education of our youth, especially those of the beau seze, has had a great tendency towards making the taste for music universal. What was considered a luxury is now almost a necessity, and the most modest household is not completely furnished without a pianoforte. The business of music printing and publishing has increased so as to rival that of the European capitals; the Opera audiences are fastidiously critical, and our resident musicians are producing works which will compare favorably with those of the best masters abroad. Composers, artists and professors find themselves more free here than in Europe, and, other things being equal, prefer to stay with us. Thus we have in New York teachers who are in every way capable to complete the education of an est part of its royage, and has now nothing to advanced pupil, or even to give becomes to a feeling, expressing only our regret that when he

prima donna of the best order. One of the most accomplished masters and acknowledged best conductor of Italian operas is Signor Muzio, who is now the chef d'orchestre at the Academy, aud the teacher of Mile. Piccolomini. Signor Muzio is still a young man, and has been a protege of Maestro Verdi, who has expressed the highest hopes for his future. Among Muzio's compositions are several operas, and he has just had issued by C. Breusing, 701 Broadway, two graceful and spirited works—the "Cambon and Baby" and "Piccolomini" polkas. We are glad to know that so excellent a musician as Maestro Muzio intends to reside permanently in the United States. He will do much towards improving the musical taste of the country.

The News from Mexico-Present and Futur

Condition of that Republic. The advices by the steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, do not show any great change in the chronic evils that afflict the republic of Mexico. Nothing is said of the whereabouts of Degollado and the mass of constitutional forces that were recently besieging the capital. The troops of Traconis and La Llave, who were to ca'ch Mira mon at Aculcingo, and were reported a fortnight since as being within twelve leagues of and in full march for the city of Mexico, are now represented as hemming in Robles at Jalapa, who, it is said, will pronounce if hardly pressed. If that is the case, why they do not press him "hardly" we cannot conceive. Certain triumphs of the constitutionalists on the west coast are reported confirmed, yet for months past we have been constantly told that no other party than the con_ stitutionalists held a single port in the country. Mejia is represented as having been defeated, but which Mejia, where he was beaten, and who beat him, are not given.

On the other hand it is stated that Robles has stopped the American mails from coming down from the capital, that Miramon is in great straits for money, and that the priests are endeavoring to raise a loan of forty millions of dollars on the pledge of the church property. They might just as well have made the sum a hundred and forty millions while they were about it.

From these facts, however, meager as they are, certain truths are evident that should teach both Mexicans and foreigners what is the true condition of Mexico. The power of government has been lost by society there, and every place lives in anarchy till some of the troops of the contending parties march in to plunder it, when a great victory is chronicled. As a general thing the country obeys neither Juarez nor Miramon; but every partisan leader or robber chief is ruler for the time, wherever he may be. Under this state of things, property, debts and wealth in Mexico are rapidly ceasing to be anything but a mere name. As for the priests raising money on the pledge of their possessions, it cannot be done. A year ago, when they were much stronger than now, and when Juarez was fleeing from Mexico to Oueretaro, from Oueretaro to Guanajuato, from Guanajuato to Colima, and from Colima to New Orleans, their paper was being discounted in the capital at the rate of thirty-six per cent per annum. To-day it cannot be done at ninety-six per cent.

And yet this very property is the only pabulum of Miramon, and the only hope of Juarez, to provide the means for establishing a government, reorganizing society and paying their debts. Nominally this wealth is great; in fact it has little or no value whatever The church party, with a title that has been respected for centuries, cannot raise a dollar on it. for nobody has confidence that they can transfer permanent possession. So also, should the liberals gain possession of it, they will not be able to raise a dollar from it, for no one can purchase from them their disputed title with any confidence in its enjoyment. In the meanwhile a struggle between the two claimants is going on that is breaking up the roads and bridges, tearing down the towns and cities, corrupting and converting the people into robbers, and turning the fertile fields and beautiful baciendas into a wilderness.

It is stated that Traconis and his forces were expecting advices from the city of Mexico. and this would indicate that Degollado, Zuazua, Garza, Blanco, Alvarez, and numerous other constitutional leaders, are hovering in the vicinity of that capital. Perhaps they are waiting advices from Traconis and La Llave. But it makes no difference. The capture of the city will not end the conflict. It will only reverse the position of the parties. Miramon will then be outside, and Degollado & Co. in.

DIPLOMATIC RESERVE .- If anything were wanting to confirm the propriety of the course pursued by the President in the case of the Hon. John Forsyth, our late Minister to Mexico, it is furnished by the recent conduct of that individual. Had Mr. Forsyth been wise he would have accepted quietly his necessary withdrawal from the Mexican mission, honorably covered as it was by the good nature and considerate delieacy of Mr. Buchanan. He belongs, however, to a class of men who with the fairest intentions are continually being betrayed into blunders by an exaggerated estimate of their own impor tance. He has had the misfortune, too, to in herit a name of some distinction—the worst legacy that can fall to the lct of a vain man. Hence it is that we have four column manifestoes informing the world why it is that the country does not still enjoy the diplomatic services of the Hon. John Forsyth.

If there is one reason more patent than another why this gentlemen is unfitted for so responsible a post as that which he lately occupied, it is to be found in the general tone and character of his letter to the Mobile Register. It is something new for an ex-diplomatist to rush into print with statements of the confidential communications which have passed between him and his government. We can conceive nothing more indiscreet, more injurious to the public interests, or more damaging to the individual himself. If such an example were to be generally followed it would be impossible to carry on this branch of the public service with advantage. There would no longer exist between the government and its representatives that fullness of confidence and personal reliance which are essential to the proper discharge of their respective duties. If in the relations of social life it is considered indelicate to make public what is said or written under an implied obligation of reserve, it is obviously doubly improper for an ex-minister in this gentleman's position to expose to the world the views or instructions which have been communicated to him by the Executive in his official capacity.

This, however, is a matter of taste. The Hon-John Forsyth evidently does not think that he has violated any official or conventional obligation in the course he has pursued. We leave him in the self-complacent enjoyment of this was in the humor for making these confidences he did not given us an explanation of the circumstances under which he was outwitted in the treaty business by the Zuloaga government, or of the motives that induced him to lend his aid to the concealment of the stolen church property, which constituted what he is pleased to designate as "General Blanco's military chest."

FAILURE OF JACOB LITTLE-FIRST EFFECT OF

THE EUROPEAN WAR IN NEW YORK .- One of the most celebrated financiers of New York and of this country, Jacob Little, failed yesterday, in consequence of his extensive operations in stocks. which were depreciated by the intelligence from Europe announcing the certainty of war and that hostilities had actually commenced by the Austrians crossing the frontiers of Sardinla. With him went down some others, and there is no doubt that more will soon share in the catastrophe. Mr. Little bought on time, and the stocks now delivered are not worth what he had agreed to pay for them. He is thus rendered bankrupt. He struggled manfully for the last few days against the storm, but he had to succumb at last. He will soon be afloat again on his element-an ocean of speculation. Like a true sailor he loves it for its excitements and its dangers. Nobody doubts that Jacob Little will pay one hundred cents on the dollar. Everybody you meet in the street, who has heard of his failure, exclaims—"Oh, he will pay!" At the time of the last panie, when he failed, everybody said he would turn out all right; and so it came to pass. The consequence was that his name was just as good after as before, and he would be trusted for millions. This is the fourth or fifth time he has failed, but he always comes right side uppermost in the end. No failures or dangers of failures deter this bold millionaire speculator. He is a weatherbeaten veteran in the service, but he must be up and doing again. He is like a bold mariner who has been many times shipwrecked, but still gains the shore, and as soon as he recovers from the hardships he has suffered, forgets the past and puts to sea once more. Jacob Little could no more live without operating in stocks than could a genuine tar out of a ship.

Though this failure has undoubtedly happened in consequence of the war, it would be a very erroneous conclusion to regard it in the light of a commercial bankruptcy, or as the commencement of a series of failures in business. Fifty stockbrokers have just failed in England—their failures did not affect the commercial men. The failure of Jacob Little and other stockbrokers here will not affect the trade or commerce of the country. He has merely lost money, which other men have gained. It is in the nature of gambling transactions—the gain and loss have changed hands. If a man goes into a gambling house and loses half a million of dollars, that cannot affect his neighbors around him engaged in legitimate business. Dealing in stocks is nothing else than gambling. Jacob Little has been a very successful operator; but, like other adventurous men, he is sometimes caught in the storm. Still his motto is-"Nothing venture, nothing win." He is the most enterprising and honest of speculators.

Our trade and commerce will go on more briskly than ever in consequence of the war. A very large portion of the carrying trade will fall to our ships, as neutral bottoms, when the merchant marine of the bellige rents will be excluded. Our agriculture will be stimulated,. for there is always a greater consumption of food and clothing in nations when at war than at peace, while they have less means for producing either. The able bodied population are taken into the armies, and both agriculture and manufactures are deprived of so many hands. These nations must have recourse to foreign countries for food, and sometimes even for clothing and other articles. The European nations engaged in the present war will have to come to us for breadstuffs, and they will have to pay us in gold, for they will not be able to send us an equivalent in manufactured articles. Our own manufactures will receive an impulse, and large numbers of mechanics will emifirst effect upon us will undoubtedly be one of prosperity. But not so with the inhabitants of those countries where war rages. Their cocupations are interrupted, while taxation is increased, and the prices of provisions are raised. And such of them as live upon annuities cousisting of the interest of money in the funds (and they constitute a very large number both in France and England) will suffer severely by the depreciation of these securities. Thus the war mania in Europe, which will make bankrupts of its governments and its people, will only serve to build up the prosperity and the power of the United States.

THE METROPOLIS REDIVIVUS .- After the storm of the crisis of '57 and the revulsion of '58, we had a sort of calm or stagnation all over the country, and, of course, in the metropolis, which is a sort of barometer for the provinces. The summer and fall of 1858 were what we call dull times—the early winter, stagnant. But with February and March succeeding came a great rush of imports and a heavy run upon the gentlemen who take tolls for our mutual Uncle in the politician's Pine street paradise. Broad, Beaver, Pearl, William, Liberty and Cedar streets, Maiden lane and lower Broadway became invigorated with new life, which, with the opening of April, had its due effect upon trade of all kinds, public amusements, the Operatheatres, &c., the world of fashion, frivolity and chevaliers of all sorts. Everything looked like prosperous spring, a flush autumn and an easy winter; when, lo! and behold! the great European war cloud burst, and everybody forgot everything else in discussing the movements of the Powers, and wondering what effect they would have upon the United States. Down go the London and other exchanges smashed are half a dozen English stock brokers, cerulean is the aspect of Wall street, bitter are the scratches of the bears and loud the roars of the bulls-some of whom have been laid by the heels and all severely wrenched by the horns. But the sorrows of Wall street are not of much

consequence. It is no great matter whether one or twenty stock gamblers break. They are quite used to it; and the public, which bears other people's misfortunes remarkably well, don't mind it a bit. Speculation in the products of the soil, in all that we buy from or sell to Europe, is rife. Those who have planted the corn and the wheat shall reap the harvest. We shall get more money for what we send abroad than before, and buy their goods at a cheaper

rate.
Pleasant signs of prosperity are all about us. The tide of Southern travel has begun to flow in apon the metropolis. The great hotel- are filling op; the Opers ord the theatres are all flourish-

ing; the hotel keepers at the watering places are laying out for a great summer season, which, if they are wise enough to treat their guests

well, they may have. The war in Europe will help us in many ways. Among other things it will exile from Germany, Italy and France many of the best operatio artists, who will come to us and give us a brilliant ensemble for the next season, when we expect to have plenty of money wherewith to pay them. Piccolomini, who is the leading European star now with us, has the field to herself; she purposes going back to Europe very soon, but it s not improbable that she may return in season for the great revival, which will be in its full wing next autumn-a revival of business, a revival of financial affairs, a revival of the markets. a revival of the Opera, a revival of the fashionaole world, and who knows but another revival

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS FULLY ENDORSES TIME ROCHESTER MANIFESTO.-We publish to-day the material portions of the late letter of Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, on the Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, from which it will be seen that he endorses the teachings and doctrines of Mr. Seward's Rochester manifesto to the fullest extent Giddings says flatly that the parties who discegarded the law in that fugitive rescue case "did right;" that "their error consisted in sparing the lives of the slave catchers;" that "those pirates should have been delivered over to the colored men and consigned to the doom of pirates, which should have been speedily executed;" and, to cap the climax, this veteran abolition sinner substantially declares that when fugitive slaves can no longer be seized with impunity from the hands of their masters and spirited off to Canada, it will be high time to abolish the federal government and set up a new one. All this may be considered the raving of an insane abolitionist of the crazy Garrisonian school; and yet these bloody instructions of Giddings are perfeetly consistent with those of the Rochester manifesto and its "irrepressible conflict" with slavery. Seward may return from the "irrepressible conflict" in Europe a better and a wiser man; but having given his cue to Giddings, he must be content to be laid upon the same shelf among our political fossils; and there will be an "irrepressible conflict" against him until this thing shell be accomplished

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Anarchy at the Capital-Efforts of Miramon and the Clergy to Raise a Loan-Plots to Reinstate Zuloaga in the Presidency—The British Minister in Bad Odor-The Liberals Sanguine of Success,

> &c., &c..

> > New ORLEANS, May 12, 1859.

The Tennessee brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th and from the city of Mexico to the 1st of May. The news s important. Great confusion existed at the capital, where a change in

the Presidency was daily expected, and an outbreak consequently feared. Miramon was trying to raise money from European

apitalists on a pledge of the church property, the Archbishop consenting to the mortgage. The indignation of the British residents against Mr. Ot-

way is very strong. Plots were in existence to oust Miramon and rei Zulonga.

The clergy had been trying to raise \$40,000,000 for Mi

On the 2d instant Miramon issued a decree directing all the Gulf ports to be closed to foreign commerce.

General Robles was at Jalapa with 1,000 men. He had saued a decree forbidding the passage of the American

General Robles was still at Jalapa, surrounded by Generals Ampudia, Llave and Traconis, all waiting the result of matters at the capital. If driven close Robies will

Guadalajara bad been taken by the liberals. The capture of Tepic, San Blas, Colima and Manzanille

General Mejia had been completely routed by the liberals, with the loss of 500 prisoners, among whom is re-

ported to be himself. The English and French fleets were still at Saor

The entire position of affairs is squally

Minister McLane had returned to Vera Cruz in bad bealth.

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1859. Private desputches from Mexico, telegraphed from New Orleans to Washington, represent the prospects of the iberals for taking the capital as very encouraging. The effarts of Miramon to raise money in Europe on the church property are considered as futile, in view of the hostile condition of affairs on that continent. The taking

sidered merely a question of time. Our Special Washington Despatch. MAND FROM CANADA FOR THE SURRENDER OF AN ALLEGED CRIMINAL—OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM OUR MINISTERS IN EUROPE—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE WAR CRISIS—DEPARTURE OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER, ETC.

of the City of Mexico by the constitutionalists is con-

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1859. The Governor General of Canada, through the British Minister here, has made a demand upon this government for the surrender of Deputy Marshal Tyler, who shot the captain of the American brig Concord, of Cleveland, while ing in Sarnia, in Canada. Tyler, a short time since, was tried in Michigan, and convicted of manshaughter. They now demand his surrender under the Ashburton extradition treaty. There are questions of law involved in the case which require it to be laid before the Attorney General, who has the case now under consideration

The State Department to day received a heavy mail, rought by the Persia. The letters from our Mi nention the active warlike preparations making, and the mpression generally prevails among the leading states-nen of Europe that the entire Continent will be convulsed

by war. Mr. Huisemann, the Austrian Minister, has taken his

The Secretary of War left this morning for Richmond, on his way to Abingdon, Va., his home. He will be absent two or three weeks. Col. Drinkard, Chief Clerk, has

been appointed acting Secretary. Mr. Greenwood, the recently appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has entered upon the duties of his

News from Nicaragua.

New Orleans, May 12, 1859. We have advices from Nicarsgua to May 2. No event of importance had happened there since the last previous dates. It was reported that Monsieur Belly was trying hard to buy the Nicaraguan Congress.

The Lettery Dealers' Case.

Augusta, May 9, 1859.
The long expected trial of the prosecution against Swann & Co., for vending lottery tickets, commenced to-day in the Superior Coart of this (Richmond) county, Judge W. W. Holt presiding. When the case was called, and the counsel on both sides announced that they were moved that the case be dismissed. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that a preliminary motion, affecting all the cases, was made by counsel for the defendants to

pends the indiction it on two prounds --Fire .- Betause the "off ace" opered against the ac-